som men to run the mill, but othere t into Wellsville, but the strikwill watch the river landings and Broad stations to meet any non-union

reiroad stations to meet any non-union that may arrive.

It was said at Amalgamated headquarters have coday that "Jack" Whitehead, a ferner Amalgamated man, but now known as a famous strike breaker, was on his way from Alabama to help the trusts break the strike. It is be lieved that Whitehead is bound for Wellsville.

Mokingsport, Pa., July 16.—There was no change in the strike situation in Mokeesport. The strikers are simply waiting. This evening a meeting of the National Rolling mill men was held to arrange for organization. Before the end of the week that mill will be in the union. The puddlers and knobblers are a unit for Joining. The finishers, who have complained most

that mill will be in the union. The puddlers and knobblers are a unit for joining. The finishers, who have complained most about present conditions, are divided in their opinion. They are uncertain yet as to their future course.

The subse workers who secured the 10 per cent. advance yesterday are being organized into the Federation of Labor. The only important development to-day was a sign of great activity in the W. Dewees wood works. About two hundred men are engaged in making repairs. This afternoon fire was started in the gas producers. It will require about a week to get the producers in working order.

It was said that two heating furnaces and eight knobbling fires were started successfully. There was no evidence of this about the tops of the stacks. The dampers were down and no smoke was issuing. One of the office force stated that the Wood plant would be opened next incoming the wood of the strike. This is taken to mean that an effort will be made to secure other help. The men laugh at the threat, as the last attempt of the Wood company to introduce new men in these mills resulted so seriously that the company finally shut the mills down and waited for the strikers to give in. The mills manufacture a specialty and only the old employees undero give in. The mills manufacture a speci-

alty and only the old employees understand its processes.

There was some disposition to-day to make treuble for some skilled fromworkers who did not join the union and accepted jobs this week with the repair gang. There are about a dozen of these. The police quickly suppressed the demonstration and forced the pickets about the mill to move. The National Tube men are expecting a sail to come out to-morrow.

officials of the Amalgamated Association refuse point blank to discuss the question of sinews of war for the conflict that they have undertaken. Neither President T. J. Shaffer nor Secretary-Treasurer John Williams will discuss the financial outlook. Shafer nor Secretary-Treasurer John Williams will discuss the financial outlook at all. While the exact figures are not available, it is known that the situation available, it is known that the situation of the state of the situation of the sit at the present time is radically different from what it was in the last great Amal-gamated struggle, the Homestead strike

The most accurate figures attainable against \$2,000 at the time of the hollo-stead trouble. Then only one big plant was out, although the Duquesne works were that down by a sympathy strike in a short time. At present half a hundred works

time. At present half a hundred works are idle.

At the beginning of the Homestead strike the association had \$160,000 in bank and now is credited with having \$150,000 on deposit. The chief features of difference at the beginning of each of the conflicts is that there is a vast difference between the number of men out now and expecting benefits and those at work and contributing assessments. In 1892 the majority were at work.

Nowthe majority are out on strike, which must cut down the resources of the strike leaders. In this respect conditions are reversed. It will be plainly seen that a strike in one plant with all others contributing is quite different from a strike in most of the mills with less than 10 per cent, working and contributing to the sustenance fund.

In 1802 the position of the Amalgamated Association was much superior to the one that it occurries to-day. At that time the big mills of Jones & Laughlin, limited, and others of this district were organized, but since then, one by one, they have dropped from the union list and become non-union. These mills contributed then; they will not

An estimate of the skilled men called out en st" was made to-day by men familiar v • the steel trade. It shows that the Anadamated Association estimate was grossly exaggerated. In the following estimate the word "mill" is not used as a synonym for "plant" or "works." It is a technical term for a "set of rolls." In the plants of the American Tin Plate Company at each mill, twenty-seven men are employed in three turns, as follows: Roller, rougher, doubler, doubler's helper, heater, heater's helper, catcher and screw boy and one shearman, who does the work for three turns, with two openers. for three turns, with two openers. Each mill's full quota of skilled men is twenty-seven. The Tin Plate combination employs at its 270 mills, 7,290 skilled workers.

Of this number 6,966 are on strike and 324
are working at the National Works
at Monessen, a twelve-mill plant.

The correct list of idle tin plate The correct list of idle the plate works and mills is as follows: American Works, Elwood, Ind., 26 mills; Anderson, Anderson, Ind., 7; Atlanta, 6; Banfield, Irondale, Ohio, 4; Beaver, Lisbon, Ohio, 7; Cannonsburg, Pa., 5; Champion, Muskegon, Mich., 8; Crescent, Cleveland, 6; Cumberland, Cumberland, Md., 5; Crescent, Cleveland, 6; Cumberland, Chio, 6; Ellwood land, 6; Cumberland, Cumberland, Md., 5; Cambridge, Cambridge, Ohio, 6; Ellwood, Ellwood City, Pa., 6; Falcon, Niles, Ohio, 6; Great Western, Joliet, Ill., 4; Humbert, Connellvsille, 6; Irondale, Middleton, Ind., 6; LaBelle, Wheeling, 10; Laughlin, Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 32; Monongahela, Pittsburg, 14; Morewood, Gas City, Ind., 8; New Castle, New Castle, 20; Pittsburg, New Kensington, 7; Pennsylvania, New Kensington, 7; Pennsylvania, New Kensington, 6; Reeves, Canal Dover, 6; Shenango, New Castle, 30; Star, Pittsburg, 6; United States, McKeesport, 11.

each turn at each sheet mill number 15, as follows: Roller, rougher, catcher, pair heater, heater, heater's helper, doubler, follows: Roller, rougher, catcher, pair heater, heater, heater's helper, doubler, matcher, shearman, shearman's helper, 3 openers and 2 lifters. Each mill therefore employs 45 skilled men. The American Sheet Steel Company employs 7,470 skilled men in its 166 mills. Of this number 2,260 skilled men are at work at 50 mills that have not been closed by the strike. They are: Vandergrift, 27 mills; Kirkpatrick, Leechburg, 6 mills, Saltsburg, 3 mills; Old Meadow, 6 mills, and Scottdale, 8 mills. The number of skilled men on strike is 5,220 at the following plants: Cambridge works, Cambridge, Ohio, 3 mills; Canton works, Canton, Ohio, 6; Chartiers works, Carnegie, 3; Dennison Works, Dennison, Ohio, 4; Dresden works, Dennison, Ohio, 4; Dresden works, Dennison, Ohio, 5; Hyde Park works, Hyde Park, Pa., 5; Laufman works, Paulton, Pa., 3; Midland works, Muncie, Ind., 7; New Philadelphia works, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 9; Piqua works, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 9; Piqua works, Piqua, Ohio, 4; Reeves works, Canal Dover, Ohio, 18; Wellsville works, Wellsville, Ohio, 6; W. D. Wood works, McKeesport, 16.

A summary of the number of men idle in the plants of the three combinations shows the following: American Steel Hoop Company, skilled and unskilled men, 7,000;

esport, 11. Amalgamated men employed on

shows the following: American Steel Hoop Company, skilled and unskilled men, 7,000; American Tin Plate Company American Tin Plate Compay, 6,966 skilled workmen; American Sheet Steel Company, 5,220 skilled workmen. Men at work American Steel Hoop Company, 250 skilled and unskilled; American Tin Plate Comand unskilled; American Tin Plate Company, 324 skilled men; American Sheet Steel Company, 2,250 skilled men. Fstimating one day laborer for each skilled worker, which is considered high, shows the total number of men thrown idle by the strike to be 30,376, as follows: Hoop company, 7,000; Tin Plate company, 13,932; Sheet Steel company, 10,440. The number of room at work in these industrian Sheet Steel company, 10,440. The number of men at work in these industries is according to this estimate, 5,398, as follows: Hoop company, 250; Tin Plate company, 648; Sheet Steel company, 4,500.

STEEL EMPLOYERS FORESAW STRIKE. Resolved From the First Not to Surrender the

Business to the Union. There has been no meeting, comprehensively speaking, of the officials of the concerns comprised in the United States

Steel Corporation since the strike was

declared, nor is one likely to be called at present. Charles M. Schwab visited J. Plerpont Morgan yesterday forencon. Subsequently Mr. Schwab said that except for casual references the strike was not discussed. It is understood that in the course of a day or two a statement will be issued explaining clearly the position of the companies.

after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and by 4 o'clock the Steel offices in the Empire and Battery Park buildings were almost deserted. A man of high authority in the affairs of the Steel Corporation said "Despite the persistent report Pittsburg anticipating ounferences here, there have been no such meetings, no is there anything in the existing circum stances which calls for a consultation on the part of the employers. Seemingly the leaders of the union have the impres-

the leaders of the union have the impression that we have been taken by surprise. On the contrary when our representatives at Pittsburg last week rejected the demands of the labor men we knew what would follow. Days before Mr. Shaffer had presented his ultimatum to us. We were aware that the decision we gave to the Amalgamated Association last Saturday would mean a strike.

"Until the strikers approach us with a view to a settlement there will be no regular meeting called. We have not the slightest misgiving as to the end of the trouble. Public opinion is not on the strike could not have come at a more favorable moment for us. We have for some time past been considering the advisabilities of the strike dozene agent the milditer dozene agent the milditer of the strike dozene agent of the milditer of the strike dozene agent of the milditer dozene agent of the milditer dozene agent of the milditer of the strike of the strike agent of the milditer of the strike of the strike of the strike agent of the milditer of the strike of the able moment for us. We have for some time past been considering the advisability of shutting down some of the mills in order to make needed changes in the plants, but we disliked having to lay off a large body of men, even temporarily, without pay. This strike will enable us to carry out our plans without having our purposes misconstrued.

"Mr. Shaffer is reported as saying that the motive back of the strike is not a desire to unionize the steel mills controlled by the parent corporation, but to protect union men from discrimination in dull

by the parent corporation, but to protect union men from discrimination in dull times. He makes the inference that if there was not sufficient work to keep all the plants in operation, all the available work would be given to the non-unionists because they could be put upon lower wages without violating the scale.

"Afr. Shaffer is endeavoring to throw dust into the eye of the public. The American steel trade was never in a more prosperous condition. There are enough orders ahead to keep every mill in operation until at least, when the time comes round again, to consider another year's scale of wages. There is no justification whatever for Mr. Shaffer's suggestion of discrimination. He makes use of it in the effort to bolster up a bad position. The non-union men receive a bad position. The non-union men receive the same rate of pay as the organized work the same rate of pay as the organized workmen. And it is understood by the nonunionists that they will continue to receive
the same scale as the unionists. Of what
advantage, then, would it be to us to discriminate? To seek to lower the rate of
non-union pay would be an act of bad faith
on our part. We had no intention of fighting the union. We have never molested
the organization, and have always treated
its members with exactly the same consideration as the men employed at nonunion plants.

nion plants.
"It is implied by Mr. Shaffer that the non-unionists are under contract with us to keep aloof from the union. Contracts of this kind are voluntarily made, but it is Mr. Shaffer's avowed purpose to break up such agreements. What would Mr. Shaffer and his followers say if we expected the property of the proper

up such agreements. What would Mr. Shaffer and his followers say if we expressed an intention to break up the union?

"But so far from being antagonistic to the union we have always been willing to meet its representatives, and the very fact that there is no question of wages or hours of labor in the present troubles demonstrates plainly that the unionists have no real grievance, and that we have never discriminated against them.

"Those, however, are merely side questions put forth by the strikers to cloud the real issue. The admitted aim of the Amalgamated Association is to unionize all the steel workers of the country by having the agreement between the companies and the association apply also to the independent mills. This would mean that the non-unionists would have to join the organization. If this demand had been granted there would have been no future for our steel manufacturers. The whole fight turns steel manufacturers. The whole fight turns upon the right of the employers to keep a controlling influence over their own interrender the management of our business to the labor leaders. We shall continue to resist this imposition, as well as the assumption on the part of the organization of power to dictate to non-union men,

or power to dictate to non-union men, no matter how long the strike lasts.

"The probability is that the strike wil not be a protracted one. The vast majority of the men will not be content to lose the benefits of the prosperity which now prevails in the steel industry. There is no opening for arbitration because the prophers were have no real griduates. is no opening for arbitration because the men have no real grievances. You cannot men have no real grievances. You cannot arbitrate upon a proposal to give away one's business to an employee, simply because that individual thinks it would be to his personal advantage to have the management of it."

In a private despatch received in Wall Street from Chicago yesterday John Lambert, ex-President of the American Steel

and Wire Company, was quoted as say-

ing:
"So far as the strike at some of the steel
mills is concerned I think it will be forgotten in a very few days. At best it only
affects a few mills. All the remainder
of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation are at work, and as they have all the business they can take care of for all the business they can take care of for the balance of the year, I cannot see how the company generally is going to be af-fected much on account of the shutting down of these mills even for an indefinite period. I am still as much of a believer in United States Steel as ever. The Col-orado Fuel and Iron Company is in no way affected by the present strike."

STEEL HOOP MEN VOTE NOT TO STRIKE Employees at Duncansville Decide to Remain

at Work -Some Union Men in the Plant. ALTOONA, Pa., July 16 .- The operatives of the American Steel Hoop Company's plant at Duncansville, near this city, held a mass meeting to-night in the town hall to discuss the steel strike situation. After a long debate the men unanimously decided not to strike. The operatives include a number of union men, but they did not figure prominently in either the debate or in influencing sentiment.

The men said that they are reasonably satisfied with the present state of affairs and are not willing to run chances in strike. The Duncansville plant is the only one controlled by the American Steel Hoop Company whose men have not joined the big steel strike. Many of the Duncansville operatives own their own homes and are comfortably situated. To-night's meeting was held entirely independent of the managers of the plant and no one except the

operatives was admitted to the hall. The session's actions, except the result, are being carefully guarded, as this was promised the men before they participated in the meeting, the intention being to secure absolute freedom of speech and action.

STEEL STRIKE ASSESSMENT.

American Federation May Be Called On Help Pay the Bill.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is still so ill in a suburb of Washington that he has not been told about the steel strike. Henry White, who is a general organizer of the Federation, said yesterday that the Federation would undoubtedly order an assessment for the benefit of the strikers if called upon to do so.

Iron Company Increases Wages Voluntarily. BIRDSBORO, Pa., July 16.-The E. & G. Brooke Iron Company put up notices to-day increasing the wages of the men in the puddling department from \$3.75 to \$1 a ton, beginning on July 15. The advance was unsolicited. four Saldier Murderers in the Lat and The

BAN FRANCISCO, July 18 .- The army port Indians, twenty-six days from Manils, arrived to-night with 188 prisoners, 101 cabin passengers, 231 discharged soldiers, 15 dis-charged seamen, 5 soldiers to be retired and 5 soldiers on furlough. This is the largest number of prisoners ever brought from the

Mr. Schwab got away from town shortly There are four murderers among the pr oners, and they have been sentenced to life Imprisonment. They are Edwin M. Brodie James F. Coffey, John H. Schmidt and Frank McRea. With the other prisoners they wil be taken to Alestraz Island to-day. of the 188 prisoners fifty-one have alread

completed their sentences in the Philippine

and the remaining 137 are to serve from on to thirty years for various offerers. John Joyce will serve twenty years for desertion Among the prisoners are three commis sary sergeants who were implicated in the frauds unearthed in Mantia last March. The men are John Meston, who has served twenty six years in the army; Charles Woodcoo and Henry Wilson. Meston is under two years' sentence, and the others have three years to serve. The wives of Meston and Woodcock returned on the Indiana as pas-

sengers. The three sergeants are charged with having sold Government supplies for their own profit. The prisoners gave little trouble during the trip until three days ago, when a numbe stowing themselves away in the hold, evidently expecting to be overlooked. They were prodded out.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN JAVA. Details of the Recent Disaster B Steamer From the East.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16 .- Details brought by the steamer Empress of India to-day of a volcanic eruption on June 23 at Sourabaya, Java. It was discov ered later on that Froat Mountain, which lies some sixty miles to the southwest of the port was in active eruption.

There are over 200 coffee plantations and sixteen sugar plantations in the district. A large number of natives were engaged on thes plantations. So far as is known ten white and 100 natives were killed. All the sur rounding country within a radius of ten miles of the mountain is covered with ashes. The damage to the sugar crop is extensive.

A correspondent of the Singapore Fre Press, writing from Tawang Redjo Boletar, Java, prior to that date, sends an account of an eruption of Kloeth Mountain, fifteen miles from the above-named place. He was awakened by a rumbling noise and ran out to in quire as to the cause. He says:

"While sneaking to the head man of the vilinge, stones began to fall around us, several of which struck us on the shoulders. We then went indoors and soon a panic occurred among the natives who came running to my house and that of the superintendent to inquire what was the matter, and, not knowing, we were unable to calm them. At 4:18 o'clock a heavy shower of stones began to fall, lasting until 5 o'clock. The sky became intensely dark so that one could scarcely, now a shower of sand ashes commenced to fall. The natives grew pale with fright, their children orving and many feared that the end of the world had come."

"It was not until long after 7 A. M. that day dawned and then the sky was as first only partially bright, and the natives were still so terror stricken that it was with the greatest difficulty we persuaded them to go to their quarters. We have heard that the relighborhood islands shared even worse than we did, for there all the coolies left the plantation.

"During the course of the day we also heard that two estates, nearer than we were to Kloeth, were almost burned up, the burning lava having set on fire the neighboring forests, which, in turn, had spread to the plantations. An assistant on one of the estates endeavored to find his way to the house of the superintendent in the intense darkness, but was caught by the flames and so badly burned that when he reached his destination he fell in a swoon, from which he never recovered.

"Very said was the story of a superintendent very said was the story of a superintendent." "While speaking to the head man of the

so badly burned that when he reached his destination he fell in a swoon, from which he never recovered.

"Very sad was the story of a superintendent and his wife and family. He started out with a native woman and a housekeeper in a wagen to get to town as the lava came pouring down from the hill nearby threatening their house with destruction. Their course lay through a stream with deep waters. In the darkness they missed the ford and were swept away by the current. The super-intendent and his wife were caught in a most providential manner by the thick foliage of a bamboo tree which overlapped the water but the two children two little girls of s and 10 years of age, their nurse and horse and the housekeeper were drowned, their bodies being discovered later about eight miles away from the scene of the disaster.

"In all the district around the maguntain in eruption the estates were damaged by fire and water in some places the ground being left quite bare and covered inches thick with sand and ashes. They are now in constant fear there will be a repetition of the volcanic disturbance and they are more disturbed lest Kloeth should set in activity the neighboring hills and thus cause a dreadful disaster."

SHIRT-WAIST GIRLS LOCKED IN. Factory Door Wouldn't Unfasten Till the Police Sent a Blacksmith to It.

Rose Goldstein and two of her women en ployees in a shirt-weist factory on the fourth floor at 31 West Fifteenth street were locked in the building last night. They pounded on the inside of the door till a crowd gathered outside. Then the girls went up to the fourth floor and lowered down a key, shouting a request that somebody take it and unlock the door. The lock was broken, they said, so door. The lock was broken, they said, so that the key couldn't be used on the inside. Nobody succeeded in making it work from the outside. The girls then aprealed to a passing policeman to break in, and let them out He said that it was against the rules, and wandered off slowly toward the police station to report the incident.

After that ithe imprisoned shirt-waist makers called up Police Headquarters on the telephone, and told of their predicament. Headquarters sent around a locksmith, who let the women out. But they had put in two hours' overtime at the factory.

MOULDERS WONT GO OUT. Sympathetic Strikes Not to Be a Feature of the Steel Workers Strike.

The statements that all the iron trade were likely to be drawn into the strike of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association was denied vesterday on behalf of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America A representative of the union said that under its constitution it could not go into any sym pathetic strikes unless proof were not only given that the strike was justified but also that it was likely to be successful.

"Under the present circumstances." said, "it is hardly probable that the iron noulders, no matter what their sympathies re, will be drawn into the present strike, he union has strikes of its own on hand ust now and the general policy of our oranization is against engaging in sympathetic tribes any way.

rikes any way."
John J. Pallas, who is regarded as the spokes man of the labor committee which settled the strike in the Rapid Transit tunnel, con-firmed the report of the Rapid Transit con-tractors yesterday as to the quantity of structural iron work on hand. He said that the sub-contractors could not use up the steel they had on hand for a long time to

Sutherland Beats Burns Again

YONKERS, N. Y., July 16. - Mayor Sutherland defeated ex-State Senator James Irving Burns for the fourth consecutive time in th Republican primaries in this city to-night The victory practically assures the Mayor the nomination this fall for County Clerk is opposition to Leverett F Crumb, the presen incumbent who is being backed by Burns.

Cornect Stras for Mins Best qualities.

Moderate prices. George G. Brupemen Brandway, Cor. 36 4 5.

75,000 MINERS MADE IDLE:

STRIKE OF PINEMEN CLOSES DO MANY OF THE COLLIERIES. Minore Say Their Attitude is Neutral in th Matter—Some Sectories in the Coal Region Yield to the Demand for an Eight-Hou Day—The Strike Seems to Be Spreading

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 16 .- The strike of the stationary firemen, which began to-day, tied up all except four collieries in the Wyoming Valley. It was extended to Scrancollieries there in the morning and will reach the Hazleton and Shamokin districts, the eaders say, before the end of the week. There are now in this and the Scranton distric about 1,200 firemen on strike and these have compelled the idleness of about 800 engineers. To-night sees 75,000 mine workers idle, and to-morrow morning it is expected that 25,000 more will put down their picket in the Seranton district.

The response to the strike order was general, not a man in the district remainin at work unless his demand for an eighthour day was granted, as they were at most of the factories and by the following individual coal companies: The Wyoming Coal and Land Company, the Plymouth Coal Company, Haddock's Company and the Clear Spring Company. The Kingston Coal Company offered to grant the men eight hours, but ultimately to be governed by what the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company does. The firemen refused this and the men were ordered on strike.

All of the coal operators forestalled the mine workers' action in reference to the strike. and this move was unexpected. The companies posted notices last night declaring suspension of work for an indefinite perio and all those who did not ordered a shutdown as soon as the firemen's strike went into effect this morning. Thus the firemen had no opportunity to learn what the mine workers would do if the company desired them to work with non-union men in the boile

The President of the district of mine workers, T. M. Nichols, makes the conservative statement to-night that the miners for the present are neutral. The coal hoisting engineers, however, expressed themselves forcibly at meetings this afternoon by declaring they would not work with non-unio steam makers, and many of them left work this morning as soon as the firemen did, while all the others quit as soon as the company put non-union men in the boiler rooms. These non-union men were clerks, fire bosses and minor officials of the company. They managed to keep up enough steam to keep the fans and the pumps running, but the firemen say they cannot do this long and they expect the companies to begin granting their demands as soon as the pumps stop as then the damage to the mines will begin

All of the factories in the region except the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, the Sheldor Axle Works, the Miner Hillard Milling Company, and the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company have granted the demands. The Sheldon Works declared a lockout last night and all their 1,500 employees are idle. State President Mullahy said to-night that the situation was very encouraging to the fire-

men and he expected a speedy victory.

READING, Pa., July 16.—Coal dealers down from the Schuykill regions to-night say it s only a question of time when the collierie there will have trouble similar to those in the Wyoming regions if the strike of firemen is not settled. It will be a sympathetic strike, as the coal workers for some time have been moving for a curtailment of coal production.

The fremen, engineers and miners will not continue in operation in the Schuylkill regions while men in the Wyoming district are out, because of their close organization. The miners are under a year's agreement with the coal companies, and it will not be their strike. Dealers say that any long shuta ton in a short time, as the stocks for the line trade and at tide water points are unusually low. Shipments of egg coal to line trade stopped four days ago, and the entire supply was forwarded to seaboard points. The belief is that the present strike is agreethie to all mine employees, as the higher the price of coal is to the general consumer the higher will be the wages, and the better will

be the business about the cellieries. SCRANTON, Pa., July 16 .- Owing to the fact that the required twenty-four hours' notice had not been given until this morning, the strike of the Stationary Firemen for an eighthour day without decrease of pay did not really begin in this region until 5 o'clock this evening, and as most of the men were due to quit under any ofreumstances at that hour no one will be able to estimate just how effective the firemen have been able to make the strike until the hour for going to work to morrow is reached. So far as could be learned this evening the strikers have not been able to accomplish nearly as much as they expected that they would do. Genera Manager John R. Bryden of the Ontario and Western Coal Company said this evening that there had been no sign of trouble at any of his mines during the day, and he had regeived assurances from the men that they would not go out. But there was no saying, he declared, what the day would bring forth

All the collieries of the Delaware-Lacka wanna Company worked as usual, but no trouble was expected at any of these to-day because of the fact that the notice to the firemen had not been given. There was a little trouble at the Cayuga mine early in the day, but it was quickly adjusted and it did not compel the mine to shut down as had been predicted.

Up the Lackawanna Valley near Fores City and Carbondale the men seem to have been more successful in getting firemen to go out, and they seem to have been able to shut down several mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company. These mines off the Delaware and Hudson company were more or less affected by the strike order: Coal Brook, Powderly No. 2, and Carbondale No. 1, at Carbondale; and the Jermyn, Marvine and Leggett's Creek and Manville at Scranton. The firemen of this region are holding another mass meeting at the North End to-night, at which more radical action is expected.

A new fear on the part of the firemen developed at the meeting they held this evening The miners are very ugly over the strike that has been declared by the firemen because it threatens to shut down all the mines. The miners, owing to the protracted strike last fall, have not yet struck a prosperous stage and the majority are anxious to get in all the time they can so as to retrench their losses. Therefore they do not take kindly to the idea of remaining away from work because non-union men are firing the boilers and the firemen fear that in order to keep the collieries working the miners will go in and fire the boilers themselves. The miners are discussing some such plan and it is causing the firemen no end of uneasiness.

LABOR PICKETING UNLAWFUL. United States Judge Says That Such Intimid tion Must Not Be Practised.

CINCINNATI, July 16.-United States Judge Clark, at the conclusion of the hearing this afternoon of the motion to make permanent the injunction restraining the striking machinists from interfering with the manufacturers' business, laid down the law in unmistakable terms. In narrowing the question down with the attorneys for argument Judge Clark said:

"I have carefully read every word of law upon this matter that I can find, and I have arrived at the conclusion, beyond all shadow of doubt, that picketing is unlawful; that i is immoral and wrong. Such methods cannot be employed in carrying on any strike. Counsel for the defence must understand plainly

that I am opposed to picketing in any form whatever, and that I will promptly invoke the power of this Court against it."

"Picketing emsticutes the interrep the men while soing to or from the factory. It does not matter where the men may be nor how many. Picketing is the only offered, however, alleged in this bill that can invoke the restraining powers of the Court Clashes, altereations or assaults of any kind are misdemeanors or felonics, as the case may be, and subject only to the criminal jurisdiction

of your State courts." Judge Clark at the conclusion of the argu ments this afternoon announced that he would render a decision on his return from Chattanooga one week from to-morrow In the meantime the temporary injunction will remain to force.

Wanted to Force Miners Into the Union MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18 .- The 300 coal iners of the Galway Coal Company of this county to-day walked out of the mines because the company refused to force all the employees into the union.

3.000 Coal Miners Go on Strike.

WILRES-BARRE, Pa., July 16 .- The 3,000 mine workers at the Kingston Coal Company went on strike this morning. They say tha the company has been endeavoring to reduce the price on the various kinds of work and is violating the agreement made with the mine workers last April. The strike was declared with the sanction of the Distric Executive Committee and in accordance with the rules of the union, the committee having failed to effect a settlement with the company. It is the irst coal strike of any importance since the big strike of last fail when this union rule has been observed.

SUBPLENA FOR LIBUT. WILSON.

23d Regiment Officer in Command of Soldier

That Shot Albany Man During Strike. ALBANY, July 16 .- It is said in this cit o-night that a subpeena has been issued by Coroner Girvin to require the attendance of Lieut. Wilson of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn at the inquest relative to the death of E. LeRoy Smith, one of the men killed during the strikee of the United Traction Company in this city in

Lieut, Wilson was in command of the soldiers on the car from which the volley was fired which resulted in Smith's death. It is further reported in this city that s subpoena server has gone to Brooklyn to make service on Lieut. Wilson.

HOW HOSHI TORU WAS KILLED. Stabbed to Death by a Japanese Panatic at the City Hall of Tokio.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16 .- Details were received by the steamer Empress of India of the murder at the City Hall of Tokio of Toru the well-known Japanese politician and once Minister to the United States. He was stabbed to death by a fencer named Iba Sotaro.

Mr Hoshi had been attending a meeting of the Aldermen. After the meeting he and the Mayor were having a social chat when the assassin entered the room. The man was well dressed. He gave his name and said he was a member of the Educational Committee of Yotsuya Ku. No one sus pected that the man was bent on evil

pected that the man was bent on evil and consequently little attention was paid to him.

He walked behind Mr. Hoshi and drew a dagger, which he piunged into Mr. Hoshi's right side, penetrating the lung. Mr. Hiraga, clerk of the City Assembly, was the first to see what had taken place, and he sprang on the assassin, and held him. Mr. Hoshi died without uttering a word.

The assassin told the police authorities in a quiet composed manner that he had been watching for a chance to kill Mr. Hoshi, as he had resolved to sacrifice his property and his wife and family in order to strike the man. He gave as a reason for his deed that it was necessary to strike a blow at Mr. Hoshi a former Minister of Education, in the interest of sound education. The assassin is described as a man 51 years of age. He was originally a follower of the Tokugawa Dynasty, and was skilled in the art of fencing. He founded two schools after the reformation of the Meiji era, and has taken an active part in educational work among young people. In 1892 he and others promoted the Japan Savings Bank in Tokio, of which institution he was elected President.

SHOOTING OVER CAB HIRE.

Twas a Cop's Pistol That Went Off and He Says It Fell From Ills Pocket.

A man who said he was Charles Green woollen merchant of Cincinnati, hired Michael O'Toole, a cabman of 214 West Fiftieth street to take him from Twenty-sixth street and Broadway to "the Widow's" in Little Coney Island last night. The cabman demande \$2 fare when the drive was over. Green refused to pay. He and O'Toole had a fight and the cabby says Green threatened to shoot

and the cauby says the him.

Policeman Leggett turned up presently and said he'd take Green to the West 190th street station. Green jumped in one door of the cab and out the other. The policeman chased him up Broadway. In the chase the cop's revolver fell out of his pocket, so he says, and it went off. The first shot was fellowed by another but nobody could learn who fired it. The shooting caused a lot of excitement in the dance halls in the neighborhood. borhood.

Green was caught after a chase of four blocks and was locked up. He didn't have a revolver and denied that he said he would

revolver and den hoot the cabman Receiver for Vancouver, Wash., Bank. WASHINGTON, July 16.-The Comptroller

of the Currency has appointed Dr. A. B. Eastham, of Vancouver, Wash., permanent re-ceiver of the insolvent First National Bank of that city. This is the bank whose Presi-dent and Cashler recently committed suicide.



Is often the name given by careless and thoughtless people to those who are careful and thoughtful. "What a lucky woman," is said of one whose health and beauty proclaim her free from womanly The luck often consists in her having thoughtfully considered the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and proved its ability to cure the diseases peculiar to her sex.
"Favorite Prescription" is a reliable

medicine for the cure of womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weak-

"I had poor health for nine years," writes Mrs. "I had poor health for nine years," writes Mrs. Arminite Watkins, of Acme, Kanawha Co., W. Had female weakness, was very irregular and would suffer unfold misery. Our family doctor did not do me any good and I concluded to write to you. When I wrote I had no idea that I would ever get well, but when your letter reached me I began to have hope. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines as directed and began to improve in strength. I was soon able to do the work for my family of six. I took eight bottles, three of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials or 'Pellets."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tawford Shoe

For Men and Women.

RUSSIA EXPECTS TARIFF AGREEMENT Acute Stage of Dispute With This Country Belleved to Have Passed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 17.-The Odessa corre pondent of the Standard says that the opinion is very general in official circles in St. Petersburg that the acute stage of the tariff dispute with the United States is now safely weathered, and that commercial relations between the two countries will shortly resume their normal character.

Although M. de Witte, Minister of nance, was throughout convinced of the absolute justification of his attitude, he was sufficiently wise and tactful to discern the expediency of not pushing his contention beyond a certain limit. He has now come to a frank and cordial understanding by such courteous and considerate means as not to leave the slightest after-sorenes in Washington. This is patently obvious in the tone of the Russian reply to Secretary Hay's note.

TOLSTOI SERIOUSLY ILL. Count's English Representative Notified That

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 17 .- The Daily News says that Mr. Tiehertkoff, Count Tolstoi's representative in England, has received a tele gram saying that the Count is dangerously ill with fever and that his weakness is ex-

MANAGER PROHMAN'S RETURN.

Sails for New York To-day -His Arrangements for American Tours of English Stars.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16.-Mr. Charles Frohman will sail on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm for New York to-morrow. Besides arranging tours for Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry and Mr. Hawtrey, he has conditionally arranged for Mr. Wyndham and Mary Moore to appear in New York in January.

LONDON, July 17.—The Daily Mail says

that Mr. Beerbohm Tree will produce at He Majesty's Theatre, late in October, Clyde "The Last of the Dandies." The scene is laid in England at the period of about

SPAIN TO ASK POWERS' GUARANTEE! Story Revived in Vienna and Receives More Credit Than Heretofore.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, July 16 .- The Politische Corre spondens prints a paragraph intimating that certain Spanish statesmen have accepted the idea of proposing to the Powers that they guarantee to Spain the same neu-trality that is enjoyed by Belgium.

The story is not new, but the status of the Politische Correspondens and its access ficial sources cause greater importance to be attached to the report than has hitherto

been the case. More Men Who Will Compete for the British

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16-In addition to the names already cabled, the Oxford-Cambridge team that will contest in the athletic games against a Yale-Harvard team in New York include Churchill, Cambridge, in the 100-yard dash Cornish, Oxford, and Barclay, Cambridge in the quarter-mile run; Wortman in the half-mile run; Gregson and Cawthra of Cambridge, in the one-mile run: Dawson, Oxford, and Macnaghten, Cambridge, in the two-mile run; Garnier of Oxford, in the hurdle race; Howard Smith, Cambridge and Bulkeley, Oxford, in the high Jump, and Neave, Oxford, reserve, in the hamme throw

Pennsylvania Crew Will Sail for Home July 21.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16.-The boats of the crev of the University of Pennsylvania will be shipped on the steamer Westernland, which sails to-morrow. The men will remain here until July 21. They will sail for home or the steamer Vaderland. The managers of the leading music halls have invited them to attend their respective theatres.

King to Attend Kaiser's Millitary Parade.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COLOGNE, July 16 .- The Gazette announce that it learns from official sources that King Edward VII. of England will attend the military parade before Emperor William on Aug. 14. Nothing official has as yet been ascertained in regard to the attendance of the Czar at the same function.

Guerin's Sentence Commuted to Exile. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 16.- The sentence of M. Jules Guerin, one of the plotters against the Government condemned by the High Court of Justice, who was convicted and ordered confined in a fortified place for ten years. has been commuted to ten years' exile.

Cardinal Gibbons in London. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16 -Cardinal Gibbons, who

arrived here to-day from the Continent, is the guest of Senor Chermont, the Brazilian \$8,600 Paid for a First-Folto Shakespeare.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16 -A first-folio edition of Shakespeare's works was sold at auction to-day for £1,720. This breaks the record.

Rifle Practice on Long Island in Boston Harbor Resumed. BOSTON, July 16 -Lieut. Hatch, U. S. N., ir command at Fort Strong, Long Island, has re-

command at Fort Strong, Long Island, has received orders that the target practice of his men may be continued at the Fort Warren ranges. Since Brother Louis was killed, last Tuesday, by a stray builet from the range on Long Island, there has been no target practice there. In view of the accident, Lieut Hatch thought best to suspend it until headquarters was heard from No communication from headquarters with regard to an investigation has been received as yet, but one is expected soon. Lieut Hatch desires an investigation, as he feels satisfied that the occurrence was an accident.

Fish in the Connecticut River Dying. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 18 .- Some kind of disease is prevailing among the fish in this vicinity in the Connecticut River that is killing them by thousands, dace, suckers and perch being the principal sufferers. An epidemic of this kind has occurred here as often as once in ten years. Large numbers of dead fish can now be seen in the river and along its banks. The night herons have appeared in creat numbers and are feeding on the dead fish. If it were not for the work of these scavengers the river would be anything but pleasant and healthful. them by thousands, dace, suckers and perch

TRIES TO KILL FRENCH MINISTER. Woman Shoots at M. Baudin, Whom She Mis took for M. Delcasse.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, July 16.-While M. Baudin, the Minister of Public Works, was proceeding through the Avenue Marigny this morning. woman fired a shot from a revolver at him under the impression that he was M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As she fired she shouted, "a bas Delcassé!"

M. Baudin was not hurt. The would-ba

assassin is a French woman who is married to a Pole of the name of Olszenski. She was arre ted after the -hooting Mme. Olszenska says sae attempted to kill

M. Pierre Baudin because she mistook him for Foreign Minister Delcassé, against whom she had a grudge. This same woman was arrested at Nice on Jan. 2, 1900, for making threats against M. Delcassé. She is medium size and was elegantly dressed She lives with her husband and children on the ground floor of a small house at Nanterre, on the outskirts of Paris. The income of the family is very small. The woman is of French birth. Her maiden name was Eulalie Faurequette

Count Olszenski this afternoon recounted the grievances of his wife, which led up to to-day's attempt on the life of M. Baudin He said that five years ago he was beguiled to Savona by a false telegram and was there arrested as a French spy. He was released after a month's detention and claimed as indemnity of 100,000 francs. He and his wife frequently called at the Foreign Office

to prosecute the claim.

M. Beau, the present French Minister at Pekin, who was then in charge of the department dealing in such matters, was always civil and doled out small sums of mone He also obtained a small sinecure for Count Olszenski at Nanterre. When M. Beau went to China his successor in the Foreign Department was not friendly and refused to grant an Interview to the Count. At one time he had Mme. Olszenska arrested and taken to the police station.

of his wife's intention to shoot M. Delcassé When she left Nanterre with their son she told him she was going to Paris to make The incident is triffing in itself, but it will be useful fuel for the Patriots to make an

Count Olszenski says he had no knowledge

attack on M. Delcassé NEW RECORD TO MANILA.

Transport Hancock Makes the Trip From 'Frisco in Twenty Days -Gen. Corbin Aboard.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MANUA, July 18 -The transport Hancock with Adjutant-General Corbin and party Senator Harris and Congressman Kahn, arrived here to-day. Mr. Fergusson, Secretary of the Philippines Commission, met Gen. Corbin and welcomed him on behalf of Gov. Taft, who is confined to his rooms by a slight injury to one of his feet. A delegation of Californians, headed by Justice Smith, greeted Con-

The Hancock broke the record from San Francisco to Manila, making the trip in exactly twenty days. The members of the party were delighted with the trip. particularly smooth. Gen. Corbin will suggest Secretary of Warthout a five-day mail service between Washington and Manfla. It is probable that Gen. Corbin will make a tour of the various islands before he starts on his trip back to the United States Senator Harris and Congressman Kahn are enthusiastic over the conditions here and propose to study the outlook carefully. The Congressman entertained the welcoming delegation of Californians in his stateroom There were a number of speeches and the health of California was drunk. Senator Harris is primed with schemes for the Government and development of the islands Gen. Chaffee extended a cordial greeting to the visitors when they came ashore. Gen

INFANTRY NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN. Government Declares Story of Change in South African Forces Inaccurate.

Corbin visited Gov. Taft.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16 .- Replying to a question the House of Commons this afternoon, Secretary of War Brodrick said the state ment printed by the Daily News yesterday to the effect that Lord Kitchener had advised the Government that it was now possible to withdraw the greater part of the infantry in South Africa, and that the Government was considering the question of replacing the infantry with mounted men who would act as a police force along the railway lines was wholly unauthorized and was also in-

accurate. \$375 For a Scat at Earl Russell's Trial.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16 .- A few impecuations peers are taking advantage of the tremendous demand for seats in the House of Lords during the trial of Earl Russell for bigamy and hope to turn an honest penny by selling their perquisites. The latest price asked this afternoon was £75 for one seat.

Prince Henry of Orleans El. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS. July 18 .- The Eclair says Prince Henry of Orleans is seriously ill in Cambo

Wise Picnickers . . . Take . . .

GRAPE-NUTS Ready Cooked, Delicious and

Most Nutritious.

FOR PICNICS.

In making up lunch for picnickers, some form of substantial food that cannot easily be injured in transit should be supplied and the most ideal article for that purpose is Grape-Nuts. This food comes in a cent package, is already thoroughly cookeand can be used either dry or with the add tion of some milk or cream. This Food is used by some enjoures in fr

ing fish, for it adds a delightful flavor and inaturally superior to the ordinary crumbed crackers or corn meal for this purpose I addition to the convenience of Grape-Nul Food, its high nutritive food value about not be lost sight of.—Adv.